The Coroner's Inquest met at about three o'clock, yesterday, at the railroad depot at Yonkers and proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the case of the deaths receiving from the disaster on board the fill-fated stemboat Heavy Clay, on the 28th ult.

William Radford, being aworn said:—I was one of the owners of the steamer Heavy Clay; I was not on board of heron the 28th July; she swa a steamer navigating the Hudson river, and carrying passengers; the other owners were. Mr. Thomas Collyer of New York city:—he owned five eighths; Juo. F. Falman was Captain, and owned one cighth; I owned the remarking two eighths; a young man named Jessup was clerk; I think he resides at Newburg; the name of the bar keeper I do not know, there was a bar-keeper on beard, the name of the engineer was John Germaine. he lived in New York city; the name of the first pilot was Edward flubbard, of Cornwall; I do not know that there was anysecond pilot; James Eimendorff acted as second pilot; there were four firemen on board. I think there were sanysecond pilot; was built by Mr. Collyer; I do not know the name of the assistant engineer: the cinders trem the furnaces were drawn out on a pastform covered with sheetlron; that platform was placed in front of the furnaces; the cinders were thrown or vibrant through a cast iron port, formed for that purpose they could be thrown out barfor the boatstopped; I donath a whether is water in the boller; this water hollow we cander the most preventive; it is called a water bottom; there must be water in this space as long as there is water in the boller; this water hollow we canded the most perfect preventive to fire; the pix form which was covered with heet iron, was itself contains whether was covered with heet iron, was itself contained the water by a contained the hurriesned deck, which has, in this investigation been increased with heet iron, was itself contained to kind the proventive; the fire the post of the furnace was language to sward. I think alleast fife, lives the fact used in t

FIGURE NO. 7216.

THE BERRY CLAY CALAMITY.

VIELDIOT OF THE JULY

Obscription of the Coroner's Inquest.

VIELDIOT OF THE JULY

CALAMITY.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The operations at the wreck of the Heavy Clay were changed on the day of the settlement of the coroner's coroner of the coroner's coroner's coroner of the coroner's coroner's coroner of the coroner's coroner of the coroner's coroner o back, in consequence of the best; the boat was then, I should think, about opposite Yonkers, but I do not know exactly; I went down on the medi deck; I had been there out a very short time when I heard the clarm of fire given; it created great excitement; I thought there was but little danger, and fried all I could to allay the fears of

given; it created great excitement; I thought there was but little danger, and fried all I could to allay the fears of those around me; I then heard some one cry out, 'it's a faise alarm;' I did not recognise this person; I also heard some one say, "it's put out.' I did not see this person; ciber; I then saw a dense cloud of smoke coming from the engine room; it was thrown into the ladies' saloon; I was sitting at the time by the side of Mrs. Truax and child of Brooklyn; I took up the child and told Mrs. To follow me; I then saw the danes coming from the engine room; we want upon the guard, outside the saloon; I thought the upper acek was the only place of security; I get up and told Mrs. Truax to hand the child up, and I would pull her up alterwards; at that mement the bows of the boat struck the shore, and I was forced back by the shock some yards upon the deck; I recovered my position and steoped down to take the child, but they were gone; a passenger pointed to fite cubin window, and I concluded that Mrs. Truax and her child had gone in there; I did not see them afterwards; I saw one beat on the Henry Clay; it was on the promemade deck, on the side; I saw it burn; there may have been a beat on the side; I saw it burn; there may have been a beat on the other side but I did not see it, I saw no effort made to get the boat out, before we arrived at Kingston landing I purrelyed a smell of fire; it was like burning wood; it was the same smell that I perceived afterwards, when the sharm of fire was given; when the boat struck the shore, or just before, some one sung out "keep aft;" I cannot say who it was; the boat I saw was on the south cide of the stemm; after she struck. I jumped eff the least into the water; the boat would hold fourteen or fire energies. the shore, or just before, some one sung out "keep aft," if cannot say who it was; the beat I saw was on the contheted of the steamer; after she atruck. I jumped off the test into the water; the boat would hold fourteen or direct people.

Lloyd Miaturn, sworn—I am a malive of New York; have lived in California for the last three years, and am now a resident of Astor'a, L. I.; I was a passenger on beard the liveny Clay, from Alouny, on the 28th uit; I came from Troy that morning, expecting to take the Reinder, in company with a 31r ilarris; I found the they there instend of the Reinder, and took her, believing her to be the best boat; there was an numbul excitement at Albany among the rumbers more than I have ever see before, the Clay started first; I did not notice any excitement among the officers or hands of the beat till we get to Kingston, when we came up with the Aroaenia; after a while the boats began to draw together; when the colli-ion took place, I remarked to the bark he peer who was not in lossons, in the calli-ion took place, I remarked to the bark he peer who was not in lossons in the called the residence of the distribution; the alarm, and I saw not easily alarmed, was so great, that I did not a loss not easily alarmed, was so great, that I did not a loss not easily alarmed, was so great, that I did not a loss not easily alarmed, was so great, that I did not a loss of the boat except forward but once, and at these and many did likewise; soon after dinner! went up to the persons and among them John Spence, had a toket for that place; the re were others; he said he meant to prosecute the company when he got to New York, Mr. Collyer was particularly excited during this race; he seemed to have charge of the boat more or than any other one I saw; did not see explain Taliman at the landings; the clerk and barker per officiated Mr. Collyer manifested his excitement by going to his friends, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ridder, and then each of the many down to the success of the Hunry Clay; there were not of waters on

No RNING EDITION——WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852

The base was on her course, I heard the hock when the local was on her course, I heard the hock was on her course, I heard the hock was no her course, I heard the was a first presented to the was not recognized this voice, but he was insured the course, and the wested others in almost the was a list prestreated by on first for God stack head her for the shore, by eastle onlying but he was innealisated from the time the first was first discovered form minutes from the time the first was first discovered form minutes of the base of the was going folly swenty miles an hour; how the time the structs, I naw most of the hours, it is also a structed from the course, and the houst structed from the time the structs, I naw most of the hours, it is also locking of the was not been structed from the course, and the structed from t

VERDICT. An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of New York, at the town of Yonkers, in said County of Westchester, on the twenty-eighth , twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first days of July, A. D., 18b2, and on the first, second and third days of August, A. D., 1852, before me. William H. Laurence, oone of the coroners in and for said county, upon the views of the bodies of Elizabeth Hillman, Harret E. Colby, Amelia C. Barcroft, John zabeth Hillman, Harret E. Celby, Amelia C. Barcroft, John Hasser. Maria Balley, Maria W. Bailey, Mary Thompson, Wm. M. Ray, Abby A. Ray, Carol. C. Ray, Eliz. Penrastl. Julia Hoy, Andrew J. Downing, Edeline M. Holmes, Cornelia Whitlock, George F. Whitlock, Sarah Dennison, Mary Cooper, John K. Simons, George K. Marcher, Joann B. M. Hanford, Mary Amn Robinson, Jaabella Robinson, Mathew Cranneli, 3d—Margaret Chattion, George Theilman, R. A. Sanda, Charlotte Johnson, Jane Murray, Christopher B. Hill, Eugene Thompson, Phebe Ann Jordan, Jacob S. Schoonmaker, Abraham Crist, Katrina Chamlon, Joseph J. Speed Elizabeth McAnally, Eliza Shankey, Stephen Allen, Jerema M. B. Handford, 2d—Isaac D. Sanda, Jenme B. Thompson, Lucy B. McDaniela Anna B. Marcher, Henriett Moore, Maria L. Hawthorne, Elizabeth D. Ledyard, Harriet T. Kinsley, Ann Hill, and also upon the view of the bodies of five women unknown, and of two men unknown, and numbered for the purposes of this Inquest as munbers, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of unclaimed bedies, all of which bodies as well those known as the unknown, were then and there lying dead, upon the cashs of George F. Coddington, Ioreman William G Ackerman James I. Valentine, John H. Williams, Abraham Knight, Jr., George B. Kockwell, Louis Costigan, Isaac H. Pest, Augustus W. Doren, Thomas Townrow, Edward La Forte, and Henry Coates, gool and lawful men of the said county, who being duly sword to enquire into all the circumstances attending the deaths of the said several persons above named—on the 28th July, 1862, white the persons described baving been found dead, were passengers on board the feery Clay which took fire and was run ashore, and there consumed, and that John K Simons, one of the passengers, was bureed to death, and that all the other persons cither by reason of the shock ceasioned by the collision of the boat on the land, were thomselves from being burned, cast their lives, and there thouselves from being burned, cast their lives, and Hasser, Maria Balley, Maria W. Bailey, Mary Thompson other persons either by reason of the shock occasioned by the collision of the boat on the land, who thrown overboard, or that, in order to save themselves from being burned, cast themselves overboard into the water, and there lost their lives, and that on that day, about reven o'clock in the moraing, the Henry Clay left Albany, to convey passengers on the Hudson river; that John F. Tallman was exptain, and one of the owners; James L. Joseup was clerk, Edward Hubberd, pilet; James Einendorf, second pilot; John Germaine, engineer, Charles Merritt, assistant engineer, and that a certain young man, whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend bar for said steamboat, and that and that they were all on board, and each of them had part of the charge of said steamboat, and that after leaving Albany on that day on which the steamboat was navigating the Undson river, in this State and while engaged in the conveyance of passengers, of excelling in speed a certain other steamboat, called the Almenn, or for the purpose of increasing the speed of the said Heary Chay, did create, or allow to be created, an undue or unsafe quantity of steam, and in so doing did make or allow to be made excessive fires, and did not use ordurary prudence in the management of said fires; and, although often being remontured with by different passengers, did for a long time continue the excessive fires; and in consequence thereof through their culpable negligence, and ennimal reckle ances, the Henry Glay did, at fifteen minutes after three o'clock on the afternoon as aforesaid. And so the jurrors say that the death of all the said persons and of each of them was the result of an act perpetrated by the John F. Tallman, Phomas Collyer, James L. Je-sup James Elmandorf Edward Hubard John Germaine, charles Merritt and the said bar, and evenced a depraved mind regardess of human tife at though it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE There were no other arrests made yesterday of the parties charged; but it is expected that they will be all breight up this (Wednesday) morning at 10 oclock to enter into security for their future appearance.

THE SHIP SOVEREION OF THE SEAS, Captain S. M. Kay sails this morning for San Francisco, with the larges cargo ever despatched from this port, amounting to abou 2.550 tons of assorted merchandise, exclusive of stores for a year's voyage; and also, probably, with a larger freight list than ever before cleared from this country by one vessel. She carries a crew, including officers, of 103 men and boys, exclusive of the master, consisting of-

Mates

Fost wains

Carpenters

Stewards

Boys.

This fine ship was built by Mr Donald M'Kay, of Boston, and notwithstanding her large tennage, was despatched by her agents. Mesers Grinnell, Minturn & Co., in thirty working days. She leaves with a draft of twenty-one

feet water.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs Charles Stout and son, C A Poor, Seaton: H F Poor,
do; B Byrne, Jr. W L Ryckman, Mrs G W Ryckman and
two clidden; b T Moore, D T Louchk, J T Van Duzen, W D
Hees, Mrs R Gorham, six children and servant.

The ship sails this morning at six o'clock.

New York, August 3, 1852.

Mr. Epiron—You will confer a favor by giving the shortest passage between this port and Liverpool, of any sailing ship, these last two years.

Respectfully yours.

R. B.

[The quickest trip we have recorded within that period

s that of the packet ship Washington. She left here a 7 P. M. on the 20th of January, 1852, and took a pilot off Point Lines at 2 P. M. on the 3d of February-making the distance in 13 days, nineteen hours ]—En

ARRIVALE FROM THE SOUTH —The steamship Alabama, Cept. Luclow, in 55 hours from Savannah, and the steamship Marion. Capt. Berry, in 56 hours from Charleston arrived yesterday morning. Through the politoness of Meetrs Campbell and Mather the pursers, and though & Co.'s Express, we were promptly put in possession of the usual layors of our Southern contemporaries.

there is a secret history connected with this whole subject, of great importance to the people of the United States, not because of any fear of foreign aggression, but rather the danger of a stretch of the power of the executive encroaching upon the duties of the legislative branch of the government. It is well known that for several years past, England has endeavored to get a treaty negotiated which should practically give that measure of Canadian reciprocity which Congress had been in vain importuned to grant. Mr. Buchauan and Mr. Clayton declined to enter into any such treaty, upon the ground that as it interfered with the revenue, or means of raising a revenue, it properly belonged to Congress to act upon the subject. Mr. Webster entertains a different opinion, and renewed the negotiation with Sir Henry Bulwer. But he failed to convince the President that the executive would be warranted in taking the matter out of the hands of Congress; and therefore the treaty was not made. The course now adopted by England, is, doubtless, with a view of foreing the whole matter upon the executive as a subject now proper for negotiation; and the attempt will be made to carry the reciprocity measure by treaty. If the President consents to such an arrangement, which I scarcely think probable, the Scuate will promptly reject the treaty. It is clear that if the treaty making power, assumes the right to regulate the articles which may and may not enter the country free of duty, that it takes away entirely from the House of Representatives the power it now possesses of regulating the duties of imports. A treaty is the supreme law of the land an once made caurot be abrogated unless with the consent of both the governments who are parties to it. Congress would, therefore, no longer have the power to change, modify, or repeal a revenue law, as now, because the executive would have the whole and supreme control. The correspondence sent to the Senate to-day, by the President does not contain anything from either himself or Mr. Webster. It consists simply of old documents, the last written by Mr. Euneroft, with the single exception of the letter from Mr. Crampton, which your senate reporter has already forwarded. But it appears from Lard Aberdeen's despatches that the most the British government ever expected from a relaxation of the deales on been in vain importuned to grant. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Clayton declined to enter into any such treaty, upon is in-tracting of 128, we manning that if American is hermon were permitted to pursue their calling on rounds claimed as of right belonging to England that he previncial fishermen should be permitted to call fish no our market upon equal terms. Under no circumstances, therefore, can the Canadian reciprosity bill be

the well known there that the whole object of the fishing explosion is to try and force through the Reciprocity bill. A more fatal mistake was never mode—whatever chance that measure might have had, it is now out of the question.

The Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the President of the Convice contradicts the Statement that the Statement

dest does not approve of Mr. Webster's course. The editor perhaps supposes be is right; but I know that several days ago the President wrote to Mr. Webster, intimating his disapproval of his course, and signifying that any information which was to be communicated to the American people, must appear in the usual manner, as coming from the head of the government; and Mr. Webster will not authorise a contradiction of this fact, I venture to say.

fer will not autorite to a distinguished gentleman.

We beter has written to a distinguished gentleman that he would return to Washington in a few days, that he would return to Washington in a few days,

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. Washington, August 3, 1852 Mr. Ficklin's bill granting pre-emptions to actual

settlers on the line of the Chicago and Mobile Railroad, having become a law, orders have been issued to suspend public sales of the lands to which pre-emption rights

THIRTY-SECOND CONCRESS FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1852. Several unimportant petitions were presented.

Mr. Shields, (dem.) of Ill., from the Committee or dilitary Affairs, reported back some thirty petitions, &c. on a variety of subjects, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. Among these was a me-merial of visiters to West Point, asking an increase of the number of Cadets, and an enlargement of the course of study at that institution.
INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE PISHING TROUBLES—IMPOR-

of study at that institution.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE FIRMING TROUBLES—INFORMATION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE SECURE OF THE SEC

Acting Secretary Hunran, under date of July 6th 40

to a forget the receipt of the forgoing note.

The Frederic stages that Commodore M. C. Perry with the United States stone frog to Mischell puriods to be semmend, has been dispatched to that quarter, to

the purpose of pretecting the rights of American distermen under the convention of 1818.

If Cas addressed the Senate for more than an hear,
in examination of the treaty of 1818 and reading from
the instructions to and correspondence of the commissioners who negotiated that treaty, as well as of the
writings by the British commissioners and ministers on
the subject showing that the British construction of
that treaty was wholly unfounds. He contended that
the American construction was the proper one. He alladed to the importance of the interests engaged in the
fisheries, and strenously urgod that they should be pretexted by all the power of the United States, if necessary
He regarded the movement on the part of Great Gritalia
as most extraordicary. Mr. C moved that the cassage
and accompanying documents he referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Davis, (whig) of Mass,, said his opinion expressed
some time since, that there was no cause for alarm, and
that no war would grow out of this matter, was still unchanged. Still, he considered there was much in it of an
irritating and verstions character. He had listened to

Mr Davis. (\*big) of Mass., said his opinion. expressed some time since, that there was no caure for alarm, and that no war would grow out of this matter, was still unchanged. Still, he considered there was much in it of an irritating and vexticus character. He had listened to the Senstor from Mishigan with much pleasure. Incidentally connected with this matter was the question of reciprocity. He now protested sgainst any settlement of the reciprocity question by treaty. He would never yield that question to be determined by negotiation. He did not believe Congress would consent to yield the control of the revenues of the country to the treaty making power. One year the wasts of the government would require a revenue of forty misions, and the next year eighty millions periusps would be necessary. Walle events were so uncertain and finctuating the question of the revenues of the country should never be placed beyond the power of Congress. It would never dote hims by treaty the revenues of the nation—to do so would be an encroschment upon the fundamental principles of the constitution. So jealous was the constitution that if did not permit the sounds in its legislative capacity, to originate maney bills. Should such a treaty come to the Senate it would never most with his approbation. He considered this movement on the part of Great Britain as intended as a stroke of policy, which might result as a dangerous one, and the colonies might perhaps find out that the object they had in view was not to be advanced by it. He then examined the question of right, and pronounced the construction passed on the treaty by Great Britain as altegelete reronous. If its did not think a war would grow out of this. He did not be lieve Great Britain as altegelete reronous, it is did not think a war would grow out of this. He did not be lieve Great Britain nearled as war to grow out of it, but if she did, she could have it. He would nover surronder any right to her.

Mr Habler, (dem.) of Me, followed, in a critical examination of the t

House of Representatives. Washington, August 3, 1852.

THE PALLS OF ORIO. A resolution appropriating \$600 to \$800 for procuring maps to accompany a report as to the best mode of im-

proving the Palls of the Ohio, was debated, and then tabled THE PERS. ETC., OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS. Mr. McLanalian, (dem.) of Pa., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with amendments the bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks,

Pending a motion to recommit the bill, the morning

Mr. Onn. (dem.) of S. C., offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic, or General

nate the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic, or General Appropriation bill, in one hour after it shall be again taken up. One genti-man, he said, already has the floor fer an hour. If others have speeches on general subjects to make, let them wait till the general appropriation bills shall have been passed, and then, if there shall be time, they can be gratified.

Mr. Jonssow, (dem.) of Ga, said he had not troubled the House this session, and he wished to define his position on the Fresidential question as his constituents expected this from him. He would inform gentlemen that there are five other appropriation bills behind this one.

Mr. Syspean, (whige) of Feam, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken and decided negatively, by

Mr. Statems. (whig) of Penn, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken and decided negatively, by years 44—nays 107. The resolution then passed.

The House went into committee on

THE GENERAL APPROPRISTION BILL.

Mr. John W. Hows, (whig), of Pa. examined the platforms of the democratic and whig parties -respectively, dissenting from both and especially opposing the eight resolutions of the latter which he said pledged the whig party to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law, the was ready to vote either for the medification or repeal of this abendantle law.

The general debate having closed, the committee proceeded to act upon the bill.

An amendment was adocted appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of hooks for the Congressional library.

Dull proceedings on amendments followed, and when the committee resource the House adjourned.

Non-Arrival of the Magara at Halifax. now in her eleventh day, and fully due at this port.

Fatal Accident to Mr. R. Sands, the Eques

Fatal Accident to Mr. R. Sands, the Eques.

An extra from the Wolcett Soundard. Wayne county, states, that on Saturday afternoon it was advertised that Mr. R. Sands, circus performer, would walk across the ceiling with his head downward, by means of a scientific apparatus appended to his feet. The experiment was performed to the satisfaction of the audience, excepting one individual, who said Mr. Sands could not perform the feat out of the circum. Mr. S. at once offered to exhibit the same performance in any place where a ceiling, having a smooth surface and of sufficient strength to sustain his weight, could be obtained. The large room in the Town that was selected, when Mr. Sands repaired to the tisal and commenced his antipodeau promeade over the ceiling, at an elevation of eighteen feet from the floor. He had proceeded several steps and was in the act of returning when a large portion of the plaster gave way, precipitating him to the floor. Mr. Sands was taken upsenceious His neck was broken by the fall, and death ensued instantly.

Another Fatel Railroad Accident

This afternoon, about three o'clock, while a son of James Pickett about fifteen years of age was standing on the track. looking at the Saratoga train coming late the depot, he was struck by an engine of the Ution and Schenectady road that was backing into the engine house, and instantly killed.

Ralfrond Collision-Canal Break,

Railrond Collisions—Canal Break.

A collision occurred on the Columbia Railroad this afternoon, a few miles from the city, by which Amos Little and Thomas Eil had their legs cru-hed

A depatch from Easton, Pa., states that a break occurred on Monday afternoon in the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania, Canal, on the seven mile level, near New Hope, and it would take eight days to repair it.

The whigs of the Kennebec Congressional district convention, to day nominated Samuel P Bensou Winthrop, for Congress. The first ballot was, Ge Evans, 32; Benson, 46. The second ballot resu thus —Benson, 70; Mr. Paine, 66; scattering, 2.

Whig Meeting in Troy.

The meeting of the whigs at the Court House last night, was thinly attended. Nothing was done except the appointment of a committee to call a further meeting, if thought proper.

The Potatoe Rot in New Brunswick Rumors of the appearance of the potato rot are curr

From the South.

ADDITIONAL FROM TEXAS—ARMY MOVEMENTS—PROTECTION AGAINST THE BANDLES ON THE BLOGRANDE, &C.

GRANDE, &C.

BALTIMORE, August 3, 1862.

The mail is through from New Orleans, by which we learn that the steamship Louisians had arrived, with Texas dates to the 25th July of the general Smith had established the quarters of the Second Regiment of Dragooms at Fort Grogham, fifty miles above Austin.

General Harney will soon visit his family, on leave of absence

General Harney will soon visit his family, on leave of absence.

The Son Antonio Ledger learns that General Smith has ordered five companies of Rilles from Fort Marrill, to secur the Rie Grande argeits vicinity.

We learn from the Son Antonio papers that the engineers have postponed establishing the terminus of the rai road on the Bay. All the 2d of December.

An attempt was recently made by three Mexicans to murder William A. Herd, of Victoria, while on his way to Rio Grande.

Every paper Yean the interior speaks in the most glowing terms, of the planters' prospects, the crops promising to y' Ad an extraordinary abundance.

The rur ored massers of Caprain Marcy and his men was not be elieved by the army officers at New Orleans. He had sith him two twelve pounders and sufficient men and ar munificin to render them effective.

For more bodies of those lost by the explosion of the ster mer st James had been found, making a total of 3s. The body of Mr. Bead connected with the Coast Survey, who was drowned a few days since in James river, has been found, and intered at Peteraburg, Va.

The schooner Victoria. Wright sight days from Makan as with fruit sugar &c for New York, has put in here a distress, having lost sails and sprung a leak.

The Misson 'rt Election.

Lo WISVILLE, August 3. 1858. Nothing definite has been rec sived from St. Louis, as yet, regarding the election, the wards of the city not being counter the general impression is that the democrats have turn while for Congress the result is v. y doubtful Both parties are very sanguine.

New Orders August 3, 1855.

The Picopone has received intelligence from 1
confirms the report of the massacre of Gapt. Marsy and the troops under his command, by the Indians.

Markets.

New Orleans. A ugust 3. 1882.

The raies of cotton yesterday and to 4 ay were along 200 biles; prices quite mentual Mess, pork is at \$22. Bacon sides 10c. Shoulders, 8½ a 9½c.

The receipts of produce during the past twenty four hours have been a-annexed:—Flour 15 000 t sarrel; cass, 19 000 bushels wheat 6 000 bushels corn 1 to00 bushels; rec. 2100 bushels Flour continues du 11. Oaken Western, with seles of 10 000 bushels. Who tak—2 400 bushels spring upper lake sold at 65c. Whis key—300 bbis, sold, at 21½c, for Ohio and 21½c for prices.

Extraordinary and Fatal Ma rine Disaster.

REVENUE CUTTER TANEY CAPSIZED.

THREE MEN AND TWO BOYS DROWNERS

brass twelve pounder amid ships.

most fatal in the result. occurred to the government revenue cutter Taney, yesterday afternoon, when on her passage down the bay, to Fire Island. The Taney was a strong, substantial and sea-worthy vesset, having been rebuilt within the last three months, for the service of the revenue department of the government. She was Lieutenant Francis Martin, a gentleman of more than sixteen years standing in his profession. Her regular The full number was on board yesterday, under the command of Captain Martin, First Lieutenant Nicholas Austen, and Second Lieutenant Campbell Saunders, the Third Lieutenant being absent. The pilot on board was Mr. Lorenzo Dow Clock. The burden of the Tanay is one hundred and twenty tons, and she carried one long

This vessel left her moorings at about a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a sufficient bal-last of iron. The day was very fine, and she proceeded last of from. The day was very fine, and she proceeded down the bay in gallant style, until she came to a point southwest of Governor's Island and almost two miles and a half from the Staten Island show. Arrived here the cutter came in a line with the stames Gazelle, standing for New York from the Quarantine ground, with a large number of emigrants on board. One of these emigrants, a man, fell overboard from the ateamer and would have inevitably periohed but for the prompt humanity of Captain Martin who with his officers and men perceived the accident and immediately lowered a boot and saved him. The wind was them southwest, with a goodle breeze, and the Tanay was running under jib, maineall, and topsall, the rest of the salls having been previously furied. When the boat returned, a slight sprinking of rain came on, and Gaptain Martin descended to his cabin to exchange a light for a heavier cost; and he had searcely taken it in his had when his vessel received a most terrific shock proceeding from a stroke, as if given by a hard substance to have topmast under the force of which she quivered in every plank and joint, and immediately settled over, as if to sink. The Captain had only time to turn round, in an endeavour to rush on deck when he found the water rush in, and the cutter immediately settled over, as if the sink. The Captain had only time to turn round, in an endeavour to rush on deck when he found the water rush in, and the cutter immediately, in a very pitishle condition; and it is probable that a good many more of the man with its officers and the romaining pertien of his crew. clung to the spars and rigging, in a very pitishle condition; and it is probable that a good many more of them would have been lost but for the immediately, who there were and the cut and Shrewsbury who immediately glow to their help and with the aid of his crew and passengers, took them from their deagerous position and brought them to this city, Lieutensant Baldwin, of the United States Navy, was solve in help-ing them.

All hands were a good deal bruised, and the first of All hands were a good deal bruised, and the first officer. Mr. Saunders, was in a complete state of exhaustion. The confusion alarm and grief of Captain Marile completely prostrated him and at a late hour yesterday evening he remained at his house, in Brooktyn, in a vacy low and nervous state.

The following is the list of the persons drowned:

— Thomas Jackson, aged 47, seaman, a naturalized Irichman, twenty-three years in the American service.

2— James Doran aged 37, American, seaman.

3— James H. Stiff aged 50, American, seaman.

4— Henry McGregor, Irish boy.

5— James McClue, Irish boy.

Two arm-chests, containing twenty-four stand of arms.

Two arms McCluc, Irish boy.
Two arms chests, containing twenty-four stand of arms, twenty-four pistols, and one dozen of cutlasses, were picked up by the Yanke 159 yards from the wreck, in a little time after. A man named James Hoyt, who was missing is said to have been picked up by a plot book.
The cause of this melancholy disaster, was what is termed a "streak" of wind, which travelled from the shore through the surrounding air in a dark and straight line, and actually struck the dromed vessel. It was observed by some persons on the Battery, and by gentlemen on the steps of the barge office to run like a dark bas towards the ship, and when the point reached her she almost immediately stock. Mon who have spent the better part of their lives at sea, have met with nobling like it. Captain Hagerty, in the Themas Hont experienced only mild winds at the same moment, and the surrounding shore was caim. The Taney now lies in ains fathoms of water, right in the channel and almost mid-way between the Battery and Staten Island. Her masts are visible above the water to the cross-trees, and also her tween the Battery and Staten Island. Her must are visible above the water to the cross-trees, and also her spers and rigging. The townsat inclines to the States Island shore, and when the vessel is acted upon by the tide or other cause, the mainsail is partially dragged up and precents along triangular rest. Arrangements are being made to rules her by means of a d-rriot. The captain was not aware that any men were missing.

Receivers .- The Board of Health of Rochester met

Receiver a.—The Board of Health of Rochester met on Monday, and reported that since the 31st of July, these have been forty seven cases of cholers, twenty-six of which terminated fatally. The mortality in a single block, in the north part of the city was greater than on any previous day. Eighteen persons died in one building from Saturday to Monday morning, but an examination of the premies expressed the cause. The basement was damp and closely shut up. The wonder is, that people could have lived there so long.

Outo.—Mr. George Eddieman a farmer, who lives six miles beyond Perrysburg, on the Stone road, recently sold his farm to a company of Germans, who had just acrived from Germany. They took quarters in his house, a wailing his removal. The house is small and the number together, with the family of Mr. Eddieman, amounted to about thirty. On Tuesday, cholers broke out among the Germans, several of whom died. Several of the members of Mr. E.'s family took it and up to last evening, his wis, mother, and one or two children had died. Mr. Eddiemsn was suffering from it and not expected to recover. The blow will pove terribly afflictive to a large family of small children. The presence of the cholers in this healthy quiet agreenitural district, has produced great consternation among the people.—Thicko Blade, July 30.

Attacks, Kr.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 27th away — We verret to searn that the cholera has

July 30.

ATHENS, KY.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 27th. 1878.—We regret to learn that the choices has broken out at Athens, in this county. On Monday sight last there were seven cases and three deaths up to the time our informant left, on Tue-day morning. Of the four remaining cases, it was feared that most, if not all of them, would prove fatal.

NEW MALTA, Mo.—A letter from St. Charles, Missouri, says that intelligence has been received there of the occurrence of about eighty deaths at New Malta, a neighborhood some sixteen miles word of St. Charles. It had been raging there for about two weeks. The ravages of the disease still centitued and there were from two to six cases every day.

six cases every day. TELEGRAPHIC. TRIEGRAPHIC.

THE CHOLERA AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Cholera still prevails in this cuty and several deather have eccurred but only in perticular neighborhoods and from local causes. The mortality of the city is greater than usual, but there is no penic, nor much fear of the discase spreading. The weather is clear and the sir pure. Sunday was the most fatal day; but since then, the cases have teen more mild and scarce. The discase, at first, appeared mere virulent than formerly many having died very suddenly with only three or four bours litness. The telegraphic despetch from Albany exaggerates the matter.

THE CHOLERA IN MOCHESTER.

THE CHOLERA IN ROCHESTER. Roccinerra Aug. 3 1852.
There were, last night, over twenty deaths, by choier

There were, last night, over twenty deaths, by cholers.

DEATH OF JUDGE DEVERRAUX

ALBANY, August 3, 1852.

Judge Devereaux, of Eric county, died of cholers this morning, at Niagara Falls.

Recurerran, August 3-7 P. M.

There is not so much cholera prevailing to day, and itsic confined principally to the lower classes. There have not been over ten deaths to-day. The Board of Health have not yet made their report.

Mr. Fardee (formerly an operator on Morse's telegraph and died last evening at Congress Hall this promine were taken to Mount Hope Cemetery, this morning.

THE CHOLERA IN TEXAS.

A letter from Victoria cays there were seven dest from cholers in that piace, on the 14th ait.